

How It is Done.

It has been suggested that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Southern States should be engrossed on cartridge paper, written with the point of a sword, and forwarded to Washington by a corporal's guard. This would certainly be a fair illustration of the mode adopted to enforce the ratification of this vile Amendment.

Of all the juggling every practiced by the party in power, this last is the most contemptible, and if it were not so serious in its immediate effects upon the feelings of every one who watches the manipulations of its managers.

A military province is brought up from its degraded position, propped up by negroes and scallagaws, is called a "State" while the ratification is shoked out of it, and then over it goes into the depth of military despotism, with the negro held upon it. If then the foot of the negro caressed and kissed, the would-be State can obtain representation in Congress, send a Yankee or a negro to Washington, and is again honored with the title of "State." What a sham is all this upon government!

The corruption of the Radical party will work its downfall, and this Fifteenth Amendment is one of the mightiest levers put into the hands of the Democrats to be used in its destruction.

It is a suicidal, and short-sighted policy, for the Radicals to select an instrument that can be so easily and effectually turned against them. They will too late cry for relief from their own misdoings.

They cannot shake their "gory locks" at the Democratic party when suffering from the evils that will return to plague the inventor. New issues and a new era is presented in our political history and the Democratic party has an open and plain road to march through the ranks of the cowardly enemy to the heights of victory.

We repeat that the Radicals have given us a stick to break their heads. It would hardly be human nature not to use it.

Any poor little pitiful mind that can see no further than the end of the snub nose stuck on its imbecile face, that gathers from these remarks that we are in favor of the principle of negro suffrage is welcome to the conclusion.

It strikes us that if the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature cannot elect State officers according to the time honored Democratic caucus system, they should adopt a plan less objectionable than that which they resorted to in the contest recently closed. The Radicals, taking advantage of the disorganization of the Democrats, used the balance of power placed in their hands, to decide the election of two of the four officers voted for.

We cannot find fault with the action of the colored citizens, held in New Haven, on February 7th, following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That Martin C. Taylor, of Shelbyville, is our first choice for the next Governor of Kentucky. He is a sound, true and tried Republican, and a tried soldier, who served the country on many a hard and well-contested battle-field.

Some mistake about that, isn't there Colonel? You don't propose to give up that seat in Congress, for which we have heard you appeal so eloquently and so often in days of yore?

"Guess these 'colored pussens' have mixed things."

"GIVE ME SOME OF THAT PIE."

How do our readers like that scene, reported upon the outside of our paper which actually occurred in the South Carolina Legislature. It is rich, but not so rich that it could be reproduced in our Legislature if the Radicals were to divide with their colored friends the offices to which they aspire.

But stick to the office, white Rads who don't have enough to spare if the colored troops don't "fight nobly."

Darves has succeeded, by his speeches, in getting the heads of the departments aroused, and they are going over their estimates to see if some mistake might not possibly have been made. The Secretary of the Treasury has already reduced his estimates several millions of dollars. By the time Darves has shot off another gun there won't be very much left of the administration.

We are indebted to Messrs. Washburn & Co., seed merchants, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., for a choice lot of flower seed, embracing twenty varieties of beautiful annuals. We make this public acknowledgment that our friends may learn their address.

Our Representative.

On last Monday, County Court day, Hon. J. F. Wright made a speech at the Court-House, in Shelbyville, in explanation of his course as the Representative in the Legislature of Shelby County.

We regret that we have not space to give a synopsis of his speech. He defended very earnestly his opposition to the appropriation to the Big Sandy River improvement, claimed to have favored all legitimate turnpike enterprises, advocated the Cincinnati Railroad, and believed that the charter asked for it had been so closely guarded that it would not meet with successful opposition.

But it was in regard to our own Railroad enterprises that Mr. Wright seemed to take a position that was directly opposed to the expressed opinions and wishes of his constituents. We are convinced that if Mr. W. is disposed to respect and regard the will of the people as manifested by the crowd in attendance upon a meeting called by himself, and that seemed to be composed of representative men from all parts of the county, that he will not only forbear to oppose the measure but will yield it a hearty support. We of course refer to the pending amendment to the Shelby Railroad Charter.

Mr. C. M. Harwood made a brief response to Mr. Wright, in which he explained the object and effect of the amendment, and demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the crowd that Mr. Wright was in great error in the position he had taken upon this the most important measure in, so far as our county is concerned, that will be brought before the Legislature during this term of office.

He showed that the amendment was absolutely essential to secure the extension of the railroad to Harrodsburg, and that the trifling sum of \$100,000 from this county was all that was required to secure this great result. He also showed that the proposition was as just and fair and as well guarded as it could be made. The hearty response to his remarks received from the large crowd in attendance convinced all who were present that Mr. Wright is misrepresenting his constituents upon this question.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, February 10—SENATE.—The bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the Navy Department, was passed. The Mississippi bill was debated for several hours, but without reaching any conclusion.

HOUSE.—The resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the imprisonment of American citizens in England was debated for a short time. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Butler's motion to strike out \$500,000 for mileage was rejected. After an amusing debate between Messrs. Cox and Butler, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday February 11. A bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds was passed. Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution regarding the United States to preserve a strict neutrality in the war between Spain and Cuba. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Mississippi bill was debated, but no conclusion reached.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed calling for the expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the aggregate expenditures made for public and private purposes in the District of Columbia since its establishment as the seat of Government.

The reputation of a just obligation is no alibi. We are not surprised to see going the rounds of the public papers the historical fact that the "Old Bay State," Massachusetts, in 1749, on the balance of what were known as the colonies settled their debts, refused to pay over twelve cents on a dollar and cheated her creditors out of \$11,000,000. This is a very bad blot on the escutcheon of the Puritan fathers, but to day, amid so many other foul blots on that same escutcheon, we do not know that, upon the whole if it were removed, it would redress their honor to any great degree.—Massachusetts is now pretty well known as a political liar, and all the disguise of respectability she assumes does not cover up her true character. She preaches beautifully her precepts are grand, but her practice daily gives the lie to her declarations. An "glorious old Massachusetts" howls dreadfully over the very idea of "repudiation," it is well to remind her that she established the precedent in 1749.

The Carlisle Mercury says: We learn from parties who are acquainted with the facts, that the mail trade in the South is improving. Some of our country traders have made very satisfactory sales in Georgia and elsewhere. Campbell & Clay sold all their mules shipped to North Carolina, and brought back the cash.

Large lots of tobacco have been seized at Louisville during the past day or two by General Fry and Collector Hall. The tobacco was shipped from the First and Seventh Districts covered with illegal stamps. In no case have manufacturers of tobacco called to identify the property. A great many manufacturers of the First District, finding illicit transactions are becoming unsafe and dangerous, are selling out rather than conform to the law.

Farmers' Club.

The Discussion of the question: "Whether the Moon exerts an influence upon vegetation, and if it does, to what extent?"

Dr. W. M. Rogers and Prof. J. W. Dodd, having been requested at the last meeting of the Club to present their experience and views upon the lunar influence upon vegetation, presented the following letter, which was read to the club on last Saturday afternoon:

To the Farmers' Club of Shelby County:

GENTLEMEN:—At your last meeting the undersigned were appointed to the duty of delivering at the present session of the club, "their experience and observations" as regards the subject of lunar influences upon vegetation. We regret our inability to meet the spirit of the request. Having pursued our limited horticultural avocations without the slightest reference to lunar influences, we do not feel warranted in occupying your time by a rehearsal of statements that could not in the face of the facts, be of the slightest importance. It would take years of close and accurate experiment to determine the question. Whatever the influence of lunar light might be upon the growth and development of vegetation, and however much of truth there may be at the bottom of the popular opinions upon the subject, we hardly doubt that these opinions are in the main a delusion.

A relic, perhaps, of the most ancient astrological superstitions. Whilst we would readily believe that the profusion of lunar rays is not without its purpose in the great economy of vegetable growth—yet we would be slow to credit it, that an embryo plant should have its whole constitutional character changed by the accident of time in which it might chance to be committed to the earth. Whilst we are a vessel that weighs the most enlightened opinion of the influence of lunar influences as popularly received, we none the less recognize the importance of pursuing the investigation of this as well as of every other subject with a purpose free from the bias of popular superstition upon the one hand or of scientific dicta upon the other.

We hope that the club will commit this subject to the consideration of gentlemen whose pursuits and facilities will better qualify them to arrive at valuable conclusions.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. ROGERS,
J. W. DODD.

Capt. Wm. Stanley—Not being a farmer, it is not expected that I have any information upon this subject derived from practical experience. I only desire to oppose the position that the belief in lunar influences upon vegetation even during the germinating process, should be classed among superstitions which are always totally unsubstantiated by science or general experience and observation, or that it should be regarded as a relic of astrological superstition.

I desire to establish that this theory of lunar influence is a legitimate subject of scientific investigation, and that science and practical observation have not only established the possibility of the moon exerting a decided influence upon vegetation during every stage of its existence.

I regret that this subject having been proposed only a week ago, since which time I have been almost constantly engaged in other duties, I have not had time or opportunity of giving it a title of the study which its importance demands.

Nobody questions the disturbing influences of the moon upon the earth, especially the waters of the earth. As the moon and the sun are seen regularly each other day, the series of neap and spring tides at stated periods in each lunation, and as the greatest influence is produced when the moon is in its perigee, and the least when it is in its apogee, no doubt is entertained of the controlling influence of the moon upon the tides—that it is able to lift old Ocean from its fathomless bed, and dash him against the shores.—The climatic or meteorological effects of lunar influence are no longer doubted.

Besides, it can scarcely be questioned, in the face of such general observation, and the admissions of the most investigating and learned men, that many of the phenomena of lunacy, and of certain ophthalmic and auricular affections occur at regular periods in relation to the moon.

In the face of these facts, the moon, or at least her periodicity regulated by lunar influence.

This influence upon the tide is doubtless caused principally from gravitation, while the influence upon vegetation and all organic matter, we have attributed almost solely to lunar light, which can scarcely differ in its effects from solar light, the one being but a reflection of the other.

It is true, according to the beautiful and well established dynamic theory of forces, that the potential energies or forces of attractions of gravitation, cohesion, chemism, &c., correlate to the actual energies of mass motion, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, &c., in other words either of these may be converted into any one of the others. As for instance, a heavy body is let fall, immediately the potential force of gravitation is converted into the actual force of mass motion; this same weight falling upon a leaden slab, the motion is arrested and converted into heat, which heat it is now certainly ascertained, is but a form of molecular motion, and not a fluid, a material, or inconvertible entity as was formerly supposed. If this heat be transferred to two metals and their ends joined, the heat is converted into electricity, and this electricity be communicated to a glass plate, light and heat result. Thus it might seem at first view, that this potential energy or gravitation might, by correlation, affect vegetation through the agencies of heat and light, but as we can discover in this instance, as intermediated agent which produces the conversion, though it might be produced we conclude that the effect upon vegetation by the moon, if any is proven, is attributable to lunar light.

Pursuing this beautiful theory of the correlation of forces a little further, let us see what an important agency light performs in the economy of organic nature. It has been clearly determined that not only are physical forces correlated, but that

physical and vital forces are mutually convertible. For instance, the oxidized matter which is taken up by the plant organism, is brought in contact with the polar or lunar rays, de-oxygenized, and a potential force is thus stored of infinite potentiality for at or use by animals. This plant with its store of potential power is taken into the stomach of the animal, again oxidized, and heat is evolved by oxidation; this heat is converted into muscular force, nerve force, and even mental or thought force. The subject and practical experiment amounts to nothing.

Dr. A. S. Frederick being called upon to give his views, disclaimed having any knowledge upon the subject. Science can give us no light upon the subject and practical experiment amounts to nothing.

Mr. Samuel McWilliams—I can get sunshine and rain, with good soil, do not ask the moon any favors. Have tried killing logs, and have followed in other ways the superstitious ideas connected with the moon's influence with no addition to my knowledge upon the subject.

Mr. J. D. Guthrie—A locust tree cut at 12 o'clock during the dark of the moon had withered by night. Farmers will observe that we usually have rain at the time of the moon's changing. The fact of the universality of the belief in the influence of the moon, and that people everywhere are guided to a great extent by this idea, shows there must be something in it.

Dr. A. S. Frederick—Learned men have given this whole subject much investigation and have gained no information thereby. Their decision is consequently against the theory of lunar influences. Surgeons in general consider the "sanguine" as to the proper time to perform operations, and the popular belief in the influence upon certain parts of the body at certain times is all a delusion. Observant persons will see that there are conditions of soil which may account for the apparent results of many experiments that have been made. It is the chemical influences as referred to by Capt. Stanley, and not the lunar influence. Why is it that upon one side of a branch we see a particular quality of soil, and the other side an entirely different variety of soil has sugar or some other variety of timber only. There is in the country a strip of land divided by a ridge. On one side sugar trees grow and the bluegrass is high, on the other the soil is poor and its productions are correspondingly worthless.

Capt. Stanley—There is something of practical importance to us in the investigations which scientific men have made in meteorology, and as one of their conclusions we have the statement that for a century past every sixth year, Europe has been in a drought. In this country there has been a drought every sixteenth year since 1806, consequently we may expect a drought in 1870.

Col. Quinn Morton—Called attention to the fact that in the Winter preceding droughts more rain fell than usual. This test would seem to indicate approaching dry seasons.

John W. Bell—I have no practical experience to relate as to observations of lunar influences. The experience of farmers present seems to show that there is nothing in the theory. I followed one year to some extent the experience and advice of Mr. Samuel Harrison, who is a devotee of the moon's influence. (Dr. Beard here asked Mr. Bell if that was the year he saw him planting his corn in the mud, which created considerable merriment.)

Mr. Samuel Harrison—Have set fences in dark of the moon and in the light. In the course of a year, the rocks under the corner of the fence that was planted in the dark of the moon was under the ground. It planted in the light of the moon was on top. Same conditions of soil belonged to the ground upon which both fences were made.

Mr. E. A. Offutt—My father believed in the principle of the moon's influence. He was a farmer in the light and in the dark of the moon and in two years noted the difference. The lower rails of one fence were in the dark of the moon, and the others were on top.

Mr. Samuel Harrison—An old lady replanted in the light of the moon some barren corn bushes that had been planted ten years before in the dark of the moon, and the bushes bore from that time. Apples shaken from trees in the light of the moon preserve better than those that are pulled from the tree in the dark of the moon.

Col. John F. Davis—It is too late in the day to question the influence of the moon upon vegetation. Good and successful farmers have great faith in the belief, especially the Germans. Always when a boy I denigrated trees in dark of the moon in August, and found that they were remarkably well. Killing logs when the moon is in the decrease will cause the meat to draw up.

The question for discussion next Saturday is—What is the best time and mode of preparing the soil for corn, Spring wheat, oats and barley;—the best time and mode of planting and sowing the same, and the best mode of cultivating corn.

The nomination of Mr. Hoar for the Supreme Bench was rejected by the Senate, last week, by a vote of 24 to 33. Mr. Hoar will remain in the Cabinet, until he gets the value of that fine library he gave to Gen. Grant for his position.

The Great Railroad Bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville has been finished, and a grand celebration of the event will take place on to-morrow.

The Texas Legislature met on Tuesday and as the Republicans claim a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot, the measures necessary for full reconstruction ought to be speedily accomplished. There are three United States Senators, one to serve to March 4, 1871, and one to March 4, 1873, and one to take his seat in 1871 and serve till 1877.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "A bill providing for the punishment of those persons holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution will soon be introduced by George F. Morton. Such a law, it is believed, will meet more than half the office-holders in Kentucky including about fifty members of the present Legislature, among them Mr. Leslie, the Speaker of the Senate, and acting Lieutenant Governor of the State."

other, and yet the conditions aside from lunar influences would be the controlling causes of the result.

Col. John F. Davis—I believe a practical test can be made by selecting the same quality of seed, and observing that other conditions are equal, and the result must be looked for not in the growth, but in the yield of vegetation.

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Oldham County Items

Trade, generally, seems to be improving, and bids fair to open well in the Spring.

The Order of Good Templars is rapidly increasing, and has thus far effected a great deal of good in this village. May the laudible work continue to prosper, till sobriety becomes universal.

Prof. W. C. Jones has just entered upon the second session of his School for Boys and Girls, in the College Building. This is an excellent school, and should be patronized by the entire surrounding country. The Professor is an energetic gentleman and thorough scholar in every department of learning, and is assisted by Miss Annie Snapp, a young lady of rare qualification, and highly accomplished.

It will be gratifying to know that the District Trustees have again succeeded in procuring the services of that accomplished and most excellent teacher, Miss Jennie M. Mahan, who has had large experience in the school room and is universally esteemed. School will open on the 14th inst.

Work of the new Turnpike from LaGrange towards Shelbyville, is being rapidly pushed forward.

The present prospects for a good wheat crop in Oldham county, are not very flattering.

LIQUOR LIVING.—This is very apt to produce a disordered stomach, resulting in Dyspepsia. Hooper's German Bitters will entirely relieve any nausea or bad feeling, and prevent more serious consequences. If you have the Dyspepsia, a few bottles will entirely restore the digestive organs to their original vigor. For sale by druggists. They contain no spirituous liquors.

Remember the big sale at Sam Hanna's next Wednesday.

(For the Shelby Sentinel.)

In Memoriam.

"Mark perfect man, and behold the upright, for the fruit of the tree is peace." Mr. Edith Hickman died in Shelbyville, Ky., January 15th, 1870, aged 65 years and 8 days. She was born in Frederick Co., Virginia, January 18th, 1804, and came to Kentucky with her father, Mr. James Hickman, in 1812. James Hickman purchased land and settled upon it three miles from Shelbyville, where he subsequently continued to live until he died in 1868. He was devoted and zealous in his religious beliefs, and in his domestic life. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a man of great influence in the community. He was a man of great influence in the community. He was a man of great influence in the community.

FOR RENT. We will rent on Tuesday March 1st, on the premises of the late James J. Boyd, 200 Acres of land belonging to said estate. Forty acres to be put in corn, 10 acres in oats, and the remainder will be in clover and blue grass with plenty of stock water. Renting to take place between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. when terms will be made known. JAMES V. BOYD, L. W. ZIRING, Executors.

BRICK LAYING. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in a workmanlike manner. He has done a large amount of brick laying in the county as an evidence of his ability to give perfect satisfaction to those who employ him. He can furnish brick if desired. T. E. ANDERSON, Bricklayer.

FOR SALE. Offer for sale by House and lot about 2 acres of ground, half mile from town on the Frankfort pike. House a well furnished in modern style, good clean out-buildings convenient. About 150 Fruit trees of different kinds belonging to same. For terms apply to L. H. GRUBER.

FOR SALE. Offer for sale by farm 3 miles north of Shelbyville on Fox Run Creek. It contains 100 Acres of good land. It is in good state of cultivation with timber and water. Persons wishing a small farm in good condition will please call at the premises and I will take pleasure in showing them the place. W. E. DOAK.

TAKE NOTICE. Any person having claims against me either by note or by account, please present to me by the 15th inst. I am ready to settle all just claims. JOHN R. BECKLEY.

FOR SALE. Offer for sale by house and lot in north Shelbyville. About 5 acres of ground fronting to the graves on corner of 150 fruit trees and a great variety of ornamental shrubs, gooseberries, grapes &c. All out buildings necessary to the comfort and convenience of a family.

Persons wishing to buy call upon me on the premises at once. Possession can be given at once. JOHN R. BECKLEY.

PUBLIC SALE. On Wednesday, Feb. 24th I will offer at public sale at my residence on the Consultation turnpike road, six and half miles from Shelbyville, all my Personal Property, consisting in part of the following: Horses, two 2-year old Colts by Green Mountain, a 1-year old by John, one Rockaway mare, one Hunter mare, 2 good work mules, 21 head of yearling cattle, 4 No. 1 Micks Cows.

One Calves, year of age, 70 good stock Hogs, Lot of storks, Wheat, Farming Utensils, one broad gauge, Farming Harrow, one Champion Mower, 1 Horse Power Cutting Box, 10 Oats, 2 Horses, Wagon, New Spring Wagon, Buggy and Harness, 1 Oat Cart, Drush and Kitchen Furniture, one lot of Bacon and many articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale. SAM. HANNA. R. R. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

GO TO Adams & Arnold TO GET YOUR House, Sign and Decorating PAINTING Done in the best manner and on short notice. "GO SHOP" over Wayne's Tin Shop, Shelbyville, Ky.

LAND FOR SALE. I will on the 7th of March, 1870, at the first of the Shelby Circuit Court, offer at Public Sale a certain Tract of Land lying in Shelby County Ky., 3 miles east of Shelbyville, on the Louisville and Frankfort Turnpike road, on "Old" Creek, containing all tracts of land of said tract of land in cultivation, the balance is woodland, well set with grass, affording splendid pasture. The above premises are well watered. Any person desiring to secure a good piece of land would do well to purchase. W. M. F. MIDDLETON.

DEATHS. The above tract of land will be sold on the following terms, to wit: one-third cash, the balance two equal installments on a credit of 6 and 12 months with interest from the day of sale. Feb. 9th.

CANDIDATE.

We are authorized to announce H. C. McLEONE as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. MORRIS as a candidate for Judge of Shelby County.

We are authorized to announce PATRICK ROGERS as a Democratic candidate for Judge of Shelby County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. ROBERTS as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. LOGAN as a Democratic candidate for Assessor of Shelby County at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE N. ROBINSON as a candidate for County Judge of Shelby county.

We are authorized to announce WALKER B. ALLEN as a candidate for Assessor of Shelby county, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce C. J. HINKLEY as a candidate for County Attorney, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. MIDDLETON, Jr., a candidate for County Judge.

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH! Allen's Lung Balsam. Use that which is Good! It is the praise in favor of it. I will show every life who sees it. EVERY ONE suffering with Cough should not delay. Nails to speak well of it. SHOULD You have occasion, get it at once. LUNG BALSAM (Allen's) is a cure for all cases of Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a sure cure for all these ailments, and is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with them. It is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with them. It is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with them.

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